

Engineering a 3D microfluidic culture platform for tumor-treating field application

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Electric field model

All the numerical parameters used in the model are summarized in the following table S1.

Table S1: Numerical values used in the model

| | Value | Unit | Cit. |
|--|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <u>Material propriety</u> | | | |
| PDMS relative permittivity (ϵ_r^{PDMS}) | 2.75 | $[-]$ | ¹ |
| PDMS resistivity (ρ_{PDMS}) | $1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ | $Ohm \cdot m$ | ² |
| Culture media resistivity (ρ_{media}) | 0.67 | $Ohm \cdot m$ | ² |
| Collagen gel resistivity (ρ_{gel}) | 800 | $Ohm \cdot m$ | ³ |
| Ag-PDMS electrode resistivity ($\rho_{electrode}$) | $1.67 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | $Ohm \cdot m$ | ⁴ |
| <u>Geometry</u> | | | |
| Electrode width ($w_{electrode}$) | $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | m | |
| PDMS channel width (w_{PDMS}) | $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | m | |
| Culture media channel width (w_{media}) | $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | m | |
| Gel channel width (w_{gel}) | $1.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | m | |
| Height of the channels ($h_{channel}$) | $1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | m | |
| Length of the device channel ($l_{channel}$) | $3.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | m | |
| <u>Constants</u> | | | |

| | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| Permittivity in vacuum (ϵ_0) | 8.85*10-12 | F/m |
|---|------------|-----|

Adopted stimulation frequencies

| | | |
|------------|-----|-----|
| MDA-MB-231 | 150 | KHz |
| A549 | 200 | KHz |

Calculations:

The calculations were used to identify the stimulation amplitude to apply at the electrodes for the different stimulation frequencies.

To determine the voltage at the electrodes, the following relation was used:

$$V_{IN} = V_{gel} \cdot \frac{Z_{tot}}{Z_{gel}}.$$

The total impedance of the electrical equivalent circuit represented in Fig. 2 was calculated as

$$Z_{tot} = 2 \cdot R_{electrode} + R_{gel} + 2 \cdot R_{media} + 2 \cdot \frac{X_{PDMS}^2 R_{PDMS} - i X_{PDMS} R_{PDMS}^2}{R_{PDMS}^2 + X_{PDMS}^2} [\Omega],$$

where the resistance associated with the silver–PDMS electrodes was calculated using the following relation:

$$R_{electrode} = \frac{\rho_{electrode} \cdot w_{electrode}}{l_{channel} \cdot h_{channel}}.$$

The resistance associated with the PDMS was estimated using the following relation:

$$R_{PDMS} = \frac{\rho_{PDMS} \cdot w_{PDMS}}{l_{channel} \cdot h_{channel}}.$$

The reactance of the PDMS was proportional to the applied frequency of stimulation:

$$X_{PDMS} = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = -\frac{1}{2\pi f C_{PDMS}},$$

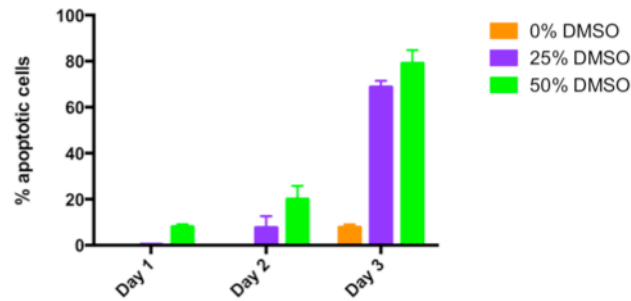
where f is the frequency used for the stimulation and C is the PDMS capacitance, calculated as

$$C_{PDMS} = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r^{PDMS} \cdot \frac{l_{channel} \cdot h_{channel}}{w_{PDMS}}.$$

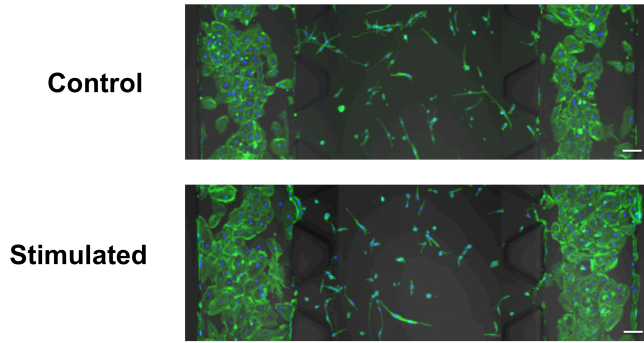
The resistances associated with the median and gel were calculated as

$$R_{media} = \frac{\rho_{media} \cdot w_{media}}{l_{channel} \cdot h_{channel}}$$

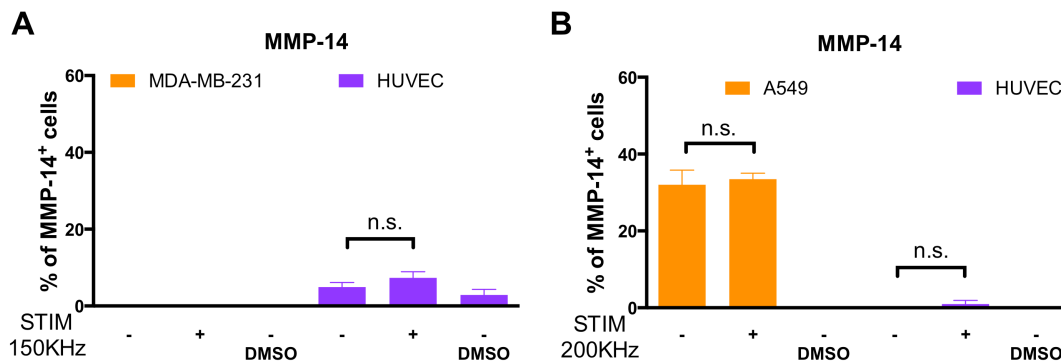
$$R_{gel} = \frac{\rho_{gel} \cdot w_{gel}}{l_{channel} \cdot h_{channel}}.$$



Supplementary Figure S1. Percentage of apoptotic breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) tested as positive control for different concentrations of DMSO diluted in the culture media.



Supplementary Figure S2. Representative figures of the whole microfluidic device section with endothelial cells co-cultured with breast cancer cells embedded in 3D collagen type I hydrogel. Images show the devices at 72h, either stimulated or non-stimulated (control). Scale bars = 100 μ m.



Supplementary Figure S3. (A) Percentage of MMP-14⁺ cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) and MMP-14⁺ endothelial cells (HUVEC) stimulated at a frequency of 150 kHz and intensity of 1.1 V/cm. (B) Percentage of MMP-14⁺ in lung cancer cells (A549) and endothelial cells (HUVEC) stimulated at a frequency of 200 kHz and intensity of 1.1 V/cm. Unpaired t-test, n.s.=not significant.

Supplementary references

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